

## THE QUAKERS.

Extracts From the Record Book of Meetings in Eastern Carolina in the Last Century—Some Interesting Facts About Quakers Given by Dr. S. S. Weeks.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel,  
Raleigh, N. C. August 23.

Mention was made a few days ago of the finding by Secretary of State Thompson of one of the oldest written books in the state, so far as known, it being a record of the monthly meetings of the Friends or Quakers at Symonds' meeting house in Pasquotank county. The book contains 804 pages. The paper is quaint, and yellow with age. The writing is in many hands, and some of it is very good indeed. All the earlier part is queerly written in such characters as are not now used, each letter at the end of a word ending in a curl upward. The record begins on the 7th day of the fifth month, (May 7th), 1699, and ends with the 19th of the first month (January 19th), 1792. It covers 94 meetings. It is one of the earliest records of the Quakers in North Carolina.

There is a fascination in this old manuscript. The first entry is as follows:

"At a monthly meeting held at the house of Henry White, on the 7th of the fifth month, 1699, it is concluded by Friends that charging two Friends to attend the monthly meeting be referred to next monthly meeting and that it have notice thereof."

The third is: "At a monthly meeting Ralph Pierce and Damaris Nixon laid their intention of marriage before the said meeting. Also Joseph Overman and Sarah Nicholson laid their intention of marriage. It being the first time none having aught against it, refer the same to the Perquimans monthly meeting."

Here is another: "At a meeting at Stephen Scott's the 28th day of the 4th month, 1701, John Newby by Henry White opened his intention to marry with Elisabeth Nicholson. Friends having nothing against it orders Henry White, Thomas Symonds and Calub Bundy to give them a certificate and leaves them to their liberty to take each other in the order of truth."

At a meeting in April, 1702, Robert White and Tabitha Alford declared their intention of marriage. "Friends appoint Thomas Symonds and Calub Bundy to inspect into their clearness and to make reports." Accordingly at the next meeting "the Friends appointed to make inquiry make report that they have so done and find nothing to the contrary, but that they are clear, therefore Friends leaves them to their liberty to take each other in the order of truth." Then appears this entry: "Also this meeting having under consideration the scandal that Ostran Scarborough hath brought upon the blessed Truth professions and himself, in that he hath contrary to principle and the doctrine of our blessed Lord, swear not at all taken the oath appointed by law, wherefore Friends in tenderness to him and for the clearing of our holy profession think proper to appoint Thomas Symonds and Henry Heaton to visit him and to admonish him to own his fault, to repent or else we cannot own him as a member of our society, and to bring their report to the next monthly meeting."

"At a meeting held at Caleb Bundy's in the precinct of Pasquotank on the 1st of the 1st month, 1702-3, Friends being met to inspect into the affairs of the church. A little book was read amongst Friends, also testimonies are given forth by Friends at the said meeting containing several things which we are against and deny." At the next meeting: "It is agreed by Friends that a meeting house shall be built at Pasquotank, with as much speed as can be and it is left to said meeting to consider about the time and place."

"Whereas, there appears to be a difference between Joseph Jordan and Mary Clark, Friends taking the same into consideration, appoints three men to discourse with Joseph and make their report." At the next meeting the report was received "which is that the said Joseph doth not seem to be sorry for what he hath done, nevertheless Friends in tenderness to him do appoint two men to visit him again and to report."

"There appearing some disorder in Stephen Scott, Friends thinks proper to remove the meeting from his home to Henry Keaton's Whites next monthly meeting by reason some Friends were missing."

"It is the general mind of this meeting that Stephen Scott do bring a paper of his condemnation to the next monthly meeting and also publish it at the court house door in full of all he hath done."

At a monthly meeting "there was a paper signed for the clearing of Friends Principles concerning fighting wars and shedding of blood to be set up at the court house door during the time of the court's sitting, etc., and also some things under it of Stephen Scott's own putting out and giving forth."

In 1705 "Friends having under consideration the inconvenience of both attending Friends being to late in coming to public meetings, therefore Friends do appoint to meet between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. It is also concluded that a meeting house be built at the charge of Friends belonging to Pasquotank upon the plantation of Joseph Jordan, also to make a suitable bridge over the little creek to maintain it."

"It is also generally agreed by Friends of this meeting that a general collection be made for any occasion that may happen amongst Friends. Also it is concluded on that it be in silver money twice in a year, vizt., on the 1st and 7th month, and Friends appoint Benjamin Pritchard to receive the aforesaid collection and dispose thereof as need shall require and Friends shall order."

In 1709 "judgment was passed against Jeremiah Symons, Jr., for refusing to condemn his disorderly walking and actions, but not publicly disowning him, in hopes he might humble himself and in order to which Caleb Bundy and Edward Chaney having of late had some conversation with him whom they inform the meeting was very tender and desired them to acquaint Friends that as for his disorderly actions towards Joseph Jordan, he was very sorry for and hoped he should for the time to come walk more circumspectly, the which if required will declare himself at any monthly meeting or any other."

Quite early in the record are notes of the manumission of slaves, and the expression of strong sentiments against human bondage. There is an unceasing current of matrimonial announcement. Along during the war of the revolution sundry Quakers were taken to task for bearing arms. That and

"taking the oath" were regarded as very horrible things.

Your correspondent had a chat with Dr. Stephens B. Weeks, who knows more about the Quakers than any man in North Carolina. He says the earliest record in this state is in 1677. It is in a vault at New Garden, where they have their greatest "meeting house." (In the written record above referred to New Garden is spoken of, and it is said to be in "Roan" county.) Dr. Weeks says there are two elements in North Carolina—the native and the foreign. The native element lived east of the line now drawn by the Atlantic Coast Line from Washington, D. C., south. The Quakers of Virginia were of the same type as those of North Carolina. Those in Southampton, Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties and those in the neighboring counties in North Carolina, Pasquotank and Perquimans, were of the native stock. They were the descendants of the converts made by Edmundson and Fox in 1672. There are also Quakers in Northampton county who moved over from Virginia. There were Quakers in Tarboro and in Hyde, Carteret and Jones counties, but they have disappeared. There are still meetings near Goldsboro. The first records in the east are in 1677 in Perquimans county, in the part now Hertford. Dr. Weeks says the Quakers now living west of the Atlantic Coast Line are mainly descendants of emigrants from Pennsylvania. These came over with Penn at the end of the seventeenth century. A generation remained in Pennsylvania and the next moved to Maryland and northern Virginia. Then they followed the foot hills of the Blue Ridge southward and founded Lynchburg. One of their leaders was Lynch, from whom strange to say, came the term "lynch law."

The first meeting of Quakers in middle North Carolina was at Cane Creek, about 1751. This was fifty-two years after the meetings in Pasquotank began. Then came New Garden, which is now their stronghold, in 1754. Other Quakers passed to South Carolina and in 1770 they reached Georgia. The war of the revolution deflected their migration to the west and this movement was fostered and increased by slavery. They first liberated their own slaves and then sought to escape from the influence of slavery by migration. The movement from North Carolina began about 1800. From Jones county the "monthly meeting" (a group of congregations) removed in a body in 1803. From other meetings they went singly or in families and descendants of these North Carolina Quakers are found all over the middle west and northwest. In the same way all the meetings in South Carolina and Georgia were broken up, their representatives going to Ohio and Indiana. So complete are the Quaker records that it is possible to trace the migration of certain families through all their successive removals from Pennsylvania through Maryland and Virginia to North Carolina, thence to Ohio and Indiana, and thence to the Pacific. The North Carolina "yearly meeting" is the mother of some of the strongest yearly meetings in the west.

Dr. Julian, the "free soil" candidate for vice president in 1852, was the son of a Randolph county Quaker, and Charles Osborn, a Chatham county Quaker, was the first man in the world to demand unconditional and immediate emancipation of slaves. Quaker history is delightfully told by Dr. Weeks in his well prepared work "Southern Quakers and Slavery."

In the written record of Pasquotank meeting, first alluded to, there are constant references to "the Perquimans meeting," which was yet older.

F. A. OLDS.

## STATE PRESS.

From the first The Biblical Recorder was a leader in the fight to fasten the old school law on the people of the state, driven as it now appears, from its sense of duty to popular education. The election having passed, it is relieved from constraint and now speaks very plainly and pointedly as follows: "The present school law is defective and must be amended. It was a shining star, but the law that the negroes must have to do with the white schools, in order to have anything to do with the colored schools. The negroes should have some oversight in the schools, but they have no right and do not seek to do with the schools of the white people. There must be separate committees. We believe that the Recorder will push its inquiry a little farther it will discover that the law in toto is faulty and what we need is a new structure from the ground up."

The people of North Carolina, who know enough to go indoors when it rains, have been aware of the fact for some time, that the populist party committed suicide when it swallowed the dose prescribed by the republicans. It was as further usefulness was concerned the people's party was dead in this state. While the party is dead, there are a number of its followers who, not understanding their hold on the public seat, are seeking means to placate an outraged people and at the same time find out where the issue of white supremacy is. While it would require a double barrel search warrant to locate the remains of the populist party, there is no difficulty in placing one's finger on the warmer bed of the populist in the state. The populist party met in sacred convocation at Raleigh last week for the purpose of electing a new party. The populist party, while presuming to apply an odious plaster to the abominable record made by the party, in reality the real issue was to bamboozle the negroes, indicated natives into re-electing them to occupy front seats at the pie counter.—Jacksonville Times.

The Salisbury World thinks there is no evading the issue of white supremacy proposed by ex-Governor Jarvis, and says: "We are glad to see that our eastern brethren have arrived at a full realization of its import. Butler and Russell have very artfully designed to side-track this great question of pure state government by ringing in matters of minor importance. They endeavor to hide the wreckage of their parties' misgovernment by diverting public attention. But they will fail, for North Carolinians have already ruled the one experience with fusionism." Upon the issue of decent and honest government North Carolina can be wrested next year from the hands of the wreckers who now have the state by the throat. The policy of lightening the national issues, in the determination of which we can, after all, have but slight influence, was proved last year to be futile and ruinous—more so still the assault upon each other on account of differences upon these national issues. Why should men calling themselves democrats and presumably having the state's best interests at heart, contend about 16 to 1 or contend about whether Cleveland and Carlisle are democrats or republicans, when the enemy is in possession of our own household? The people of North

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Carolina have tried a costly experiment. We have the faith in their sense and their virtue to believe that they realize the best mistake they have made, and that properly appealed to they will come together for the common cause of honest and capable home government.—Charlotte Observer.

## FUN.

"How do you paint sunrises? You never saw one in your life."  
"That's no draw back. I paint sunsets and then turn them upside down."  
—Detroit Free Press.

She—Why do you never compliment me on my complexion now that we're married? I've got it still.  
He—Yes, but I know where you got it.—Yellow Kid Magazine.

Miss Wheeler—Yes; this is my new seventy-five-dollar-wheel. Bicycles are lower, you know.

Miss Prim—So I've heard. "Pears to me bicycle skirts ought to be lower, too.—Puck.

"How did the passengers behave after it was discovered that the vessel was on fire?"

"Admirably! They got the panic-stricken crew into the boats and then subdued the flames."—Chicago Journal.

One Advantage.—Mrs. Kingsley—"You say you like colored servants better than white because they are spow. How is that?" Mrs. Bingo—"It takes them longer to leave."—Brooklyn Life.

Discouraging.—"It's jes' my luck," said Farmer Cortmouss gloomily. "I'm the wust guesser a-gain." The only sure way for a man to get along is to make up his mind what he's a-goin' to do and keep at it. Jes' that. "Have you had bad luck?" "Nothin' else. Last year I raised wheat when I orter hev tuck summer boarders. This year I tuck in summer boarders when I orter hev raised wheat."—Washington Star.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Modern battle ships are good for show and to consume the tax payers' money—that is as far as they have been tried.—Augusta Tribune.

Every day we find some new article that is covered by the Dingley bill. It seems to cover everything except its own injustice.—Jackson (Miss.) News.

The fool killer is tired of his scattering business. He is rounding them all up in the Kentucky country and he won't do a thing to them next winter.—Houston Post.

The Chicago Record is another one of the gold newspapers which finds nothing to condemn in the action of the board of trustees of Brown university in forcing President Andrews to resign.

Wherein is the farmer for long benefited, even though his wheat be abundant and the price temporarily high. If the monopolists of the country with their Dingley tariff are powerful to take away everything that he has?—Nashville Sun.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

Some fishermen of Marblehead, Mass., were fined \$1.20 last Monday for catching lobsters under the size allowed by the law of the state, and others are "liable" for \$5,000 more.

The army of Grant and the army of Lee are together. (Applause.) They are one in faith, in hope, in fraternity, in purpose and in invincible patriotism (Applause) and, therefore, the country is in no danger. In justice strong in policy and in the right, we will not flag all one. (Great applause.)—President McKinley at Buffalo.

The unusual heat which has prevailed in London has produced a revolution in the manner of the bench. A few days ago the lord chief justice, Lord Russell, of Killowen, after ordering all the doors and windows to be opened, took off his peruke and his robe, and authorized the advocates to follow his example. For three or four centuries, it is said, the English judge has ever sat on the bench without his wig.—New York Tribune.

## The Crooks Lament.

"About the slickest job I've done this season," said the crook who had joined some of his ilk in a downtown rendezvous according to The Detroit Free Press.

"The slickest?"  
"How did I turn the trick? Easy when you get the hang of it. I found out that a certain board of trade man owns a watch, and he wears it with a chain. I watched for days to see him come down without it. The other night he was out late and next morning I saw him hustling to the board of trade. I followed him across his vest. Inside of an hour I had put on my 'business suit' and had been admitted to his house by his wife. I informed her that I was a jeweler, that her husband's watch needed regulating; that he had left it at home, and that I had called for it at his direction."

"She's a bright, good looking woman, and I didn't quite like the way she took me in and questioned me. But I'm a good deal better than a raw hand with the women, and pretty soon she excused herself to go to the wash. She came back rolling the ticker in tissue paper, said that she had taken the number and make just as a precaution, and requested that I give her a receipt. I did that all right enough, carefully tucked the watch into an inside pocket, bowed myself out, got into my regulation clothes as soon as possible and came down to the street. I told her about it. I think it was very smooth myself."

"Let's see de swipe," growled an old-timer.  
Slowly but proudly the sharper undid the package, and a mighty shout of derision went up as the last find was removed to expose a well-preserved ginger cookie.

## President Nicknames.

(From the Illustrations of American.)  
The American people have a genius for nicknames. The sobriquets which they fasten to men in the public eye are often remarkable for the subtle shades of dislike, admiration, ridicule or affection which they express. The British soldier is content to refer to the queen as "The Widow." The American people have done better by their presidents. They have been lavish from the first in the bestowal of presidential nicknames, many of which have been both picturesque and imaginative. Some one may claim that this tendency in regard to our rulers is the most survival of a far tradition, for did not the English people have a habit, long ago, of pinning such names to their kings as "The Unready," "Curmudgeon," "Longshanks," and "Coeur de Lion?" There have been many phrases applied, in one spirit or another, to our first president. Among them are: "The Father of his Country," "The Cincinnati of the West," "The Flower of the Forest," "Atlas of America," "American Fabius" and "Stepfather of his Country." To speak of "Old Hickory" is almost as definite as to say "President Jackson," who was also known as "Big Knife," "Hero of New Orleans," "Gin-rat" and "The Old Hero." Van Buren rejected in such names as "Whig Van," "King Martin First," "Follower in the Footsteps" and "The Wizard of Kinderhook." Lincoln was "Uncle Abe," "Massa Lincoln" and "Father Abraham." Johnson, who was pitted against both houses, won the title "Sir Veto."

The Begining of the Universe  
(Henry E. Shephard, LL. D. in Charleston News and Courier.)

In the mere question of religious reform and development, contemplated from whatever view point, colleges and universities have played a conspicuous and determining part. John Wickliffe, whose translation of the English Bible was the first complete version in our vernacular tongue, was, like Professor Jowett of our own day, an Oxford scholar and master of Balliol college, one of the most venerable shrines, even in this centre of traditions, clustering associations and hallowed memories. Luther and Melancthon were professors in the University of Wittenberg, where the German Reformation had its origin or, at least, its early development. John and Charles Wesley were educated at Oxford, and the Methodist movement arose in the seclusion of the great sanctuary of Anglican conservatism. Puritanism was a potent force at Cambridge, and the founder of Harvard college was educated at the Puritan stronghold, Emmanuel, founded by Sir Walter Mildway, in 1584, by John Keble, Pusey and Newman, the three inspirations of the Anglo Catholic development, were Oxonians, associated with the university in important official relations. No more impressive chapter in the history of human thought has yet been unfolded than the influences of colleges and universities in the moulding of religious culture and the development of reforming spirit. The nature and constitution of universities is a question that spontaneously suggests itself to the student of their life and growth. The word universitas was originally nothing more than the recognized term of the civil law for any corporate body or organization; it had no exclusive application to incorporated associations of students and scholars. By gradual differentiation its meaning was restricted to such societies, which, by reason of the deference paid to learning became universities in our acceptance—corporations par excellence or pre-eminently. Nor did the word suggest any connection with the word thought, now so deeply associated with it, of universal learning for some of the oldest and most famed of the medieval universities represented a single faculty, or gave instruction in a special science, as, for illustration, the University of Bologna, in which, in its earlier stages, jurisprudence was only taught in the law school, medicine being introduced at a subsequent period.

All the universities of northern Europe were modelled upon that of Paris, including the great centres of English scholarship, Oxford and Cambridge. It was in this mother of universities, Paris that the collegiate element arose, and from Paris it found its way into England. The colleges originally instituted within the university as homes for the students, to promote the ends of discipline and insure restraint—the system being largely modeled upon monastic precedents—in the process of growth steadily encroached upon the prerogatives of the universities, and in England, Cambridge for centuries took almost complete precedence of them. It is in comparatively recent times that in England the original aim and character of her universities has been rediscovered and is beginning to be re-established. In Germany the function of the university is clearly recognized and more intelligently differentiated than in any other country of the elder world—a condition of academic excellence and a degree of academic attainment which is in large measure to be attributed to the Gymnasias, with their admirable and efficient preparations for the special faculties of the university.

## Cardinal Vaughan at Lambeth.

To those who recall the anti-popery riots in England in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, the news that Cardinal Vaughan has recently been dining and attending evening receptions at Lambeth palace as the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury will appear almost incredible. And yet such is the case, the new primate of the State Church of England, displaying the same good sense and breadth of view as the late Dean Stanley, of Westminster, at whose house, within the precincts of the Abbey of Westminster, the venerable Cardinal Newman was an always welcome guest. Archbishop Temple, while being the first of the English primates since the days of the reformation to introduce a total abstinence regime at Lambeth palace, hitherto famous for the excellence of its wines, may be said to have made amends for his strictness in the matter of drink by establishing in his metropolitan palace on the Thames a smoking room for those of his guests addicted to the social weed.—New York Tribune.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim  
As the swift years steal away.  
Beautiful, willows forms so slim  
Lose fairness with every day.  
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare  
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

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and you preserve your youth.  
"A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

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We sell in the dry goods department, on the first floor, on your left as you enter the front door, silks of all prices—black Silks, Gros Grains, Taffetas, Black Satin, Colored Satin, China Silks, Drapery Silks and Silk-linings, Black and Colored Satin from 25c to \$1.25 per yard.

In Dress Goods we have a very large assortment. We bought from Mr. McIntire all of his stock of Dress Goods, so that we can afford to sell much under the price, as I bought his stock for the spot cash at a discount, and I can afford to sell them for less than his first cost. We have all prices in Black Goods from 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 44 inches wide at 35c, 45c and 50c; 50 inches wide at 75c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25. We have the Gold Medal Brand, every piece warranted by the company not to change its color. We sell all grades of Organdies, Lawns, Shalies, Dimities, that we are trying to sell regardless of cost. We do not feel able to pack up the goods and carry them over to next season. A good Lawn at 4c; it is the best cloth for the money you ever saw. Shalies at 3c. White Cross-Bar Lawn at 3½c.

On the same side lower down, in our store, you can find Wash Goods—White Goods, Duck, Piques, Cretons. We can please the most fastidious as to quality and prices.

We have TABLE LINEN in large quantity. We sell it, 60 inches wide, bleached, at 25c; Turkey Red, 60 inches wide, warranted fast colors, at 25c; remnants from 1 to 2 yards in Turkey Red Table Linen at 16c a yard; better, bleached and unbleached Table Linen, 60 to 72 inches wide, from 35c to \$1.25. Doilies from 25c to \$2.00 a dozen.

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On the same floor we carry Corsets—everything in the Corset line, from 2½c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, and if you need a pair of Corsets at any price, see ours. We sell Warner's, H. & P., and R. & G. Globe, Kabo, and several other brands.

We carry Shoes on one side of our store, which is 112 feet long, from the ceiling to the floor, about 6,000 pair, and sell them cheaper than regular dealers, and can cut the price, as we have other things to help to pay ex-

penses. Baby Shoes from 15c to 50c a pair. Misses' Shoes from 25c to \$1.00 a pair. Ladies' Shoes from 50c to \$2.50 a pair. Men's Shoes from 90c to \$3.50 a pair. We can do you right as to fit and price. Our Shoes are all honest goods. We sell good goods or none.

In Watches we can sell you a nice Nickel-Finish Watch at \$1.35 each; a nice Watch and keeps good time.

Tetlow's Face Powders from 10c, 20c, 25c, and with each package we give a free painted picture, 5½ by 8 inches, free. All styles of Cologne and Toilet articles.

We have a big line of Umbrellas, from 40c to \$2.50 each. Walking Canes from 10c to 50c each.

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We will ride up on our electric elevator and look over our second floor, which is 50 by 112 feet, and you can find the largest and best selected stock of MILLINERY RIBBONS, the best assortment in the state, from 1c to \$1.00 per yard. Also Feathers, Flowers, Tips, Plumes, Aligrettes, Ladies' and Children's Hats, Baby Caps and Bibs, Tam O'Shanter Caps, hair felt, and wool, lawn and duck. Hats, trimmed, from 50c to \$1.00 and up to \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$5.00. If you need any Millinery, we have it, and can please you if you can give ours a look.

On the same floor we carry a stock of Gents' and Boys' CLOTHING. We have just received a big portion of our nice new Fall Suits we bought before the Tariff Bill went into effect, and can sell them as close as we ever did. We have Suits, all wool, nice goods, good fall and winter weight, at \$3.50 a suit; all wool at \$5.00 a suit; fine fall Plaids and stylish colors for young men, up to date in every respect, at \$5.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00 and up to \$12.50 a suit. We know we can meet competition as to style and quality, and over-match and under-sell as to quantity and price. We sell all styles of Boys' Clothing, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, all grades and styles.

We may ride on the elevator to the third floor, which is 50 by 112 feet, and on that floor you can find our Wholesale DRY GOODS Department—Bleaching, Domestic Goods of all kinds, Trunks in large numbers, from 50c to \$5.50 each; Window Shades from 12½c to 50c. Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts, Oil Cloths, Chairs, Tables, and almost anything in the house furnishing line.

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